

## CONGRESS.

**MONDAY, Feb. 13.**  
SENATE. Mr. Davis from the committee of Commerce, reported a bill to make Jersey a port of entry. The bill relative to the patent office was read, amended and ordered to be engrossed. Mr. Walker moved to take up his resolution for acknowledging the independence of Texas. The motion was negatived, yeas 12, nays 32. The bill to increase the Military establishment, enlarging the numerical force to 12,000 men, and adding a ration per day to the em- ployed of the officers of every grade, was taken up, amended, and ordered to be en- grossed.

The Senate adjourned at 6 o'clock.  
HOUSE. Mr. Reuben M. Whitney was brought to the bar of the House, and was informed by the Speaker that he had been charged with a contempt of the House in having refused to give evidence—that be- fore being required to answer, he would be allowed counsel if he desired it. Mr. Whit- ney asked leave to read his answer to the charge, a paper in which he stated that his refusal to attend the committee on the sum- mons of the chairman, was not intended or believed by him to be disrespectful to the House—that he did not attend because he did not consider himself bound to obey a summons by the chairman, and because in- attending he should expose himself to out- rage and violence. He requested in case the House should require him to obey the summons, that he might be permitted to an- swer interrogatories before a magistrate, or that the committee should be instructed to prohibit the introduction of secret and dead- ly weapons into the committee room. It was then resolved, that Whitney be allowed to examine witnesses before the House in relation to the contempt, and that a com- mittee of five be appointed to examine wit- nesses on the part of the House, a motion by Mr. Lincoln for the appointment of a committee of Privileges to report a mode of proceed- ing, having been rejected.

**TUESDAY, Feb. 14.**  
SENATE. A message was received from the President, communicating information relative to the seizure at Bern- munda.  
HOUSE. A large number of bills were reported, twice read and committed. Two messages were received from the President, one communicating a letter from the Gov- ernor of New Hampshire, claiming re- imbursement of certain expenditures incurred on the Northern frontier, in maintaining ju- risdiction over the territory of the state, and the other transmitting the instructions given by the War Department to the Commission- ers relative to the Creek Indians, and re- ports on that subject. Adj.

**WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15.**  
SENATE. Mr. Niles, from the Committee on Post Office and Post Road, reported a joint resolution authorizing an inquiry into the cost, &c. of establishing a line of tele- graphs between Washington and N. York, which was read and ordered to a second reading. Adj.

**THURSDAY, Feb. 16.**  
INCREASE OF THE ARMY.  
SENATE. The Senate proceeded to the con- sideration of the bill to increase the military establishment of the United States.  
On motion of Mr. Moore, and by consent, the 19th section of the bill, requiring repay- ment by students dismissed for bad conduct from the West Point Academy, was stricken out.  
The bill was then passed by the follow- ing vote: yeas 26, nays 13.  
The Senate Adj.

**TRIAL OF WHITNEY.**  
HOUSE. At 12 o'clock, the House re- sumed the trial of R. M. Whitney, arraigned at the bar for an alleged contempt of the House of Representatives.  
The House Adj.

The proceedings of Congress on Friday are unimportant. An order of Mr. Preston, calling for copies of the papers connected with the recent trial of Gen. Scott, was briefly discussed, and referred to the committee on the Judiciary. In the House, the trial of Whitney was continued without coming to any result.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the bill to re- turn the duties on certain goods burnt at N. York was read a third time and passed.— The joint resolution appropriating \$30,000 for the purchase of Mr. Madison's manu- scripts, after some discussion was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Buchanan from the Committee on For- eign Relations, to which was referred the message of the President of the U. States on the subject of Mexico, made a report which responds to that part of the Presi- dent's message which expresses the opinion that it may be proper to give to Mexico one more opportunity to make reparation for the injuries which she has inflicted upon our country. The committee suggest that in conformity to one of the provisions of the Treaty, another statement of these injuries shall be made, accompanied by proofs, and that the President be left to do this in the way he may think best, and make a report of the result to Congress at the next ses- sion.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Howard, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution for the ac- knowledgment of the independence of Texas.

**Blockade of New Grenada by a British Squadron.**—The intelligence already pub- lished respecting the Blockade of the coast of New Grenada, is confirmed by a letter from Jamaica, dated Kingston, 12th of Jan.

"We beg now to advise the blockade by a British squadron of the coast of New Gren- ada, and the Consul for the United States has received a communication that no American or other vessel, would be sanc- tioned in leaving this port, ostensibly with a view to trade with New Grenada, even to bring away British property."

## THE EMIGRANT INDIANS.

The annexed account of the miserable condition of the Indians, who are moving to their land of promise, is from a letter written by a gentleman in "the far west," to his friend in Arkansas.

**DECEMBER 25, 1836.**  
There are now arriving at Fort Gibson and on the road between that place and the Mississippi river, near fourteen thousand Creek Indians, under course of removal by the Government of the U. S. to their new country on the Arkansas river. The re- moval is made by a company of contractors, who receive a stated sum per head for each Indian delivered to the officers of government appointed to receive them, at the line of their new country.

Those contractors are bound to sustain them on their journey; and the removal of the Indians is, to them, a matter of specu- lation. It therefore becomes their interest to urge them on, regardless of either comfort or convenience to the Indians. And, in fact, these contractors could not be reason- ably expected to consult the comforts of the Indians to much extent, at their own individual expense.

Those people have necessarily, from the impoverished condition of many of them, to move slowly; and perhaps more so than was anticipated by the speculators, previous to their starting; consequently, they may not be able, without incurring much individual expense, to extend to the Indians even the indulgence of time that common humanity requires. Whether they comply with their obligations or not, I am not prepared to say; but be that as it may, no portion of our American history can furnish a parallel to the misery and suffering at present en- dured by the emigrating Creeks. They consist of all ages, sexes, and sizes, and of all the varieties of human intellect and con- dition, from the civilized and tenderly nour- ished matron and misses, to the wild savage, and the poorest of the poor.

Thousands of them are entirely destitute of shoes or covering of any kind for their feet; many of them are almost naked, and but few of them have any thing more on their persons than a light dress, calculated only for the summer, or for a very warm climate; and the weather being warm when they left Alabama, many of them left their heavier articles of clothing, expecting them to be brought on in steam-boats, which as yet has been but partially done. In this destitute condition, they are wading in cold mud, or are hurried on over the frozen ground, as the case may be. Many of them have in this way had their feet frost-bitten; and being unable to travel, fall in the rear of the main party, and in this way are left on the road to await the ability or conveni- ence of the contractors to assist them.— Many of them, not being able to endure this unexampled state of human suffering, die, and are thrown by the side of the road and are covered over only with brush, &c. where they remain, until devoured by the wolves.

How long this state of things will exist, is hard to conjecture. It is now past the middle of December, and the winter, though cold, is by no means at its worst stage, and when the extreme of winter does fall upon these most miserable creatures, in their present suffering and desperate condition, the destruction of human life will be most de- plorable. The American people, it is pre- sumed, are yet unacquainted with the con- dition of these people, and it is to be hoped that when they do become acquainted with the facts, the philanthropic portion of the community will not be found wanting in their efforts to alleviate, as far as practicable, their extreme suffering. They are in want of almost every article in common use, particularly clothing, and any thing of that kind would be highly acceptable—such as coarse gowns, shirts, coats, pantaloons, shoes, &c., which, if given during this winter, might be the means of saving many lives.

**TEXAN AFFAIRS.**—It is currently rumored from the South, that Col. Almon has written to his friends in New Orleans that he, as Diplomatic Agent in behalf of Santa Anna, has negotiated a treaty with General Jackson, to cede Texas to the United States, and that the Rio Grande is to be the bound- ary line. The consideration to be given by the United States, is eight millions to- wards paying war expenses, and for the loss of territory. Santa Anna is said to have promised to use his influence with the Mexican nation to consummate the treaty.

Twenty-four thousand bushels foreign grain arrived in New York in a single day. It is said fifteen grain distilleries in and near New York consume 10,000 bushels daily. This raw whiskey is changed into, and sold for, "every kind of liquor in the market." "Could this immense amount of bread-stuffs be applied to its proper use, how vast the benefit to the suffering poor—how great the relief to the honest and in- dustrious in relieving them from pauper taxes!"

**A SPUNKY YANKEE GIRL.**—A Mrs. Mary Hillman, of Martha's Vineyard, has petitioned Congress for some gratuity in her old age, for the following service: She states that when about 15 years of age, in 1776, residing at Martha's Vineyard, a British cruiser came in, and wanting a Spar, man- aged to buy the only one to be had, which was then erected as a liberty pole; that her- self and two other girls on the night previous to its intended removal, bored holes in the pole, filled them with gunpowder and applying fire split the pole to pieces, so it was rendered useless to the enemy. Poor, and now 76, she asks for some small com- pensation for an act which she considers equal to taking a stand of colors from an in- vading enemy. The petition was referred.

**Roman Catholics in the United States.**—According to a pamphlet published at Rome, by the See, entitled "Annals of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, No. 28," 146,040 francs have been appropriated by the Papal See, for disseminating the Roman Catholic faith in this country. In Boston in 40 years, the Catholics have increased from 160 to 7049.—*Transcript.*

## IMPORTANT FROM FLORIDA.

Offices of the Courier and Mercury, Charleston Feb. 13, 2 P. M.  
Col. Andrews, U. S. Army, arrived at St. Augustine, 11th inst. express, and informs that Gen. Jessup had an engagement with the Indians which lasted two days; on the second day, Jumper and Alligator came in un- der a flag of truce, and surrendered them- selves, stating that the Indians were in a dis- tressed situation, and anxious for peace.— during the engagement, four U. S. soldiers, and four Indians were killed—one hundred Indians and negroes were taken prisoners.— Col. Andrews informs that Jumper and Al- ligator appointed the 18th inst. as the day to conclude the treaty at Dade's Battle Ground, and had despatched expresses to the Indians to inform them of the arrangement. They stated that Powell was on an island in the Withlacoochee, with about 150 followers; they supposed that he would come to terms, and should he refuse, they would point out where he was. All hostilities were to cease by both parties until after the 18th inst.

**LATER FROM EUROPE.**—By the arrival of the ship Caledonia, from Liverpool, intelli- gence from London of the 3d, and from Liv- erpool of the 5th of January is received.

Mennier, the fellow who shot at the King, having been confronted by his father and mother, was much affected, and has made some disclosures, in consequence of which warrants were issued against several individ- uals. He is described as an ignorant, self- conceited, headstrong fellow, possessing a sort of mania for making the most extraordi- nary wagers; and when he had once pledg- ed himself to any act, he never failed to com- mit it, however stupid it might be.

Very active preparations were making in Toulon for the new expedition against Constantine. Admiral Massieu de Clerval was to have the command of the naval force, consisting of sixteen vessels, viz.—four ships of the line, two frigates, six corvettes, two brigs, and two steamers. This squadron was to take on board 9,000 troops, with an immense supply of provisions.

**FROM EUROPE.**—The Caledonia has ar- rived at New York from Liverpool, bring- ing Liverpool papers to the 5th of January, and London papers to the 3d inclusive. No news of importance is furnished by this ar- rival. The Queen's army has succeeded in relieving Bilbao, which has long been be- sieged by the Carlists, and have entered the city.

**STILL LATER.** The ship Nantucket, Captain Crocker, arrived from Liverpool, this morning, having left that place on the 10th inst.

The New York Packet ship Erie, Capt. Funk, from Havre, bound to New York, was lost near Havre on the 1st of January, and every person on board perished. No particulars are given of this disaster.

The Portuguese government have issued a decree prohibiting the importation or ex- portation of Slaves, by sea or land, in all the Portuguese dominions without exception, under very severe penalties.

**Murder by a Drunkard at Rahway.**—James Hamar, an Englishman, has been committed to the County Jail in this city, by Dennis Clark, Esq. of Rahway, for hav- ing killed his wife on Saturday night. Both husband and wife were notorious drunkards, and during a quarrel on Saturday evening Hamar beat her violently on the head with a pale from the yard fence, after which he went into the cellar of the house deliberately to chop wood to burn! A coroner's inquest was held, and after some deliberation a ver- dict of manslaughter was returned—the jury supposing that as the murder was com- mitted in a drunken bout, that was the safest return to make. A nail was found driven into her head, probably from the end of the pale.—*Newark Daily Adv.*

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.**  
I write in red ink, an omen of bloodshed.

A duel was fought, this morning, near Alexandria, between WILLIAM COST JOHN- SON late member of Congress from Mary- land, and WILLIAM SCHLEY, Senator of the State Legislature of Maryland. Mr. Wise of Va. acted as a second to Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Jenifer, also of the House, as a second to the other party. At the first fire, Mr. Johnson was badly wounded near the knee joint—the ball passed round the bone. Mr. Schley received a ball through his clothes, just grazing his skin. They fought at 8 o'clock this morning.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

**Whig Committee Meeting.**—A call for a meeting of the Whig Committee for this county will be found in our paper this week. We trust all the members of the committee appointed at Montpelier will attend, and such other persons as feel an interest in the subject.

The Washington Globe states that all the ports of New Grenada have been declared by Great Britain in a state of blockade; and that a British fleet is about to proceed from the West Indies to enforce it.

**Case of Gen. Scott.**—The President of the U. States has disapproved of the finding of the Frederick Court of Inquiry in this case, and returned the opinion to the Court for consid- eration. Gen. Scott will therefore have to abide the result of a new trial.

**The Oneida Bank Robbers.**—Three men have been arrested at Philadelphia, and brought to New York on a requisition from the Gov- ernor, upon a charge of being the perpetrators of the robbery of the Oneida Bank, some time ago.

The Revised Statutes of Massachusetts or- dain that a bushel of salt shall be deemed to be twenty pounds—of Indian corn or rye, fifty- six pounds—of barley or buckwheat, forty-six pounds—of oats thirty pounds—of wheat sixty pounds—stricken measure.

**The Charlestown Bridge Case** has been de- cided in the Supreme Court of the United States against the Old Bridge.

It is estimated that the expense to the United States of the Seminole war has been fifty millions of dollars!

**TURNIPS, CORN, POTATOES, &c.**—Assum- ing that 600 bushels of Swedish turnips will grow upon an acre of ground which will produce thirty-five bushels of corn, and that six bushels of the Swedes will fatten as much as one bushel of corn, it will be seen that one acre in Rota Baga will go about as far in making beef as three acres in corn, with the further advantage that the latter will cost four times as much labor in its culture as the former. We have given an instance of the Swedes yielding more than 1500 bushels to the acre, and the opinion of an intelligent feeder that two bushels are as much for feed- ing, as one bushel of corn. The mangold wurtzel, the carrot and the parsnip, may be all raised in field culture, at about the same expence as corn, and they will give as great a yield, and afford as much nutriment as ru- ta baga. The potatoe, whose culture we are well acquainted with, should be made to yield 300 bushels to the acre; and these af- ford a far more profitable food than grain.— A bullock will consume from 120 to 140 pounds of ruta baga per day; but if full fed with this or other roots, they will consume but little hay, and have little or no occasion for water.—*Cultivator.*

**Banks, &c.**—We understand that the remarks in some of the late numbers of this paper in regard to a specie currency, have been represented to have been instigated by the Bank in this place. We wish there- fore to say unequivocally, that no officer of the Bank, nor any person connected with, or interested in that institution, had any agency whatever in the publication of the articles in question, nor did they know before hand that they were to appear. We have not volunteered to defend this or any other individual Bank; we have simply sought to contrast as far as in us lay, an effort which a certain class of men are making, to destroy these institutions generally, and to deprive the community of the facilities they afford, and a foolish attempt to substitute an inconvenient and unwieldy currency, composed of specie exclusively, for the present safe and convenient one.

We understand that the coat which we lately made for a certain democratic lawyer, was put on by another flunk of the law, who found it to fit so nicely that he most audaciously and unconsciously appropriated the same to himself and wore it away. We assure him however he was mistaken, and that the coat was designed for another man, though it would seem the same measure will answer for many others of the same party.

It so happens that of the two Banks in this county, one has a President and the other a majority of its Di- rectors from the ranks of the anti-bank party. Our democratic friend therefore should beware how he fires his blunderbuss, lest he should unintentionally blow out the brains of some of his friends. We assure him, he "wakes the wrong passenger," last week; he should remember the words of the immortal Crockett, "be sure you are right and then go ahead."

**Fire at Bath.**—The Bath (Maine) Tele- graph Extra, of the 17th inst. says—Last night our town was the scene of a fire, which for ex- tent, and the amount of property destroyed, exceeded any thing of the kind ever before witnessed in this place. The fire was checked after having consumed 24 buildings, and dam- aged many others.

**Messrs. Leavitt & Lord, Booksellers in New York,** have published "Further Disclosures by Maria Monk, concerning the Hotel Dieu Nun- nery of Montreal; also her Visit to Nun's Island, and Disclosures concerning that Secret Retreat. Preceded by a Reply to the Priests' Book, by Rev. J. J. Slocum." The review of the various attempts that have been made to discredit the statements of Miss Monk, in her first publication, by Mr. Slocum, is very clear, forcible, and discriminating, and com- pletely overthrows all the attacks upon her ver- acity and credit.—*Hartford Courant.*

The bill for repealing the prohibition of private bankers from taking deposits, and dis- counting notes and bills, but prohibiting these negotiations by companies incorporated by other States, has passed both branches of the legislature of New York.

Sir John Herschel says he has made some very important discoveries during his residence at the Cape of Good Hope, and that he shall be ready to promulgate them in the Spring of 1838, when he will return to England.

The Plague is now scattering its ravages over the whole north of Persia, and in a single week destroyed 10,000 persons in Constan- tinople.

Mr. E. C. Delevan, of New York, has placed at the disposal of the Executive Committee of the American Temperance Union, \$10,000.

**Sweets of Liberty.**—An Irishman escaped from a prison by jumping out of a window.— He came down upon the head of a molasses hoghead, which broke and let him in up to the middle. "Faith," said he, as he scrambled out, "I have often heard of the sweets of liberty, but never knew what it meant before."

**Indian Bread.**—The Genesee Farmer gives the following recipe for making Indian bread: "After the meal is prepared, put some boiling water on it till it is wet. Put in six steamed sweet apples to a loaf, a little yeast, milk, and enough cornell or middlings to render it capable of being kneaded. Let it rise, and then bake it three hours at least."

The Wheeling Times suggests that the most effectual plan to prevent the destruction by fire of the public buildings at Washington, would be to pass a law, compelling all the officers in the departments, from the secretaries to the runners and messengers, to sleep in the buildings with the doors locked on the outside.

The Railroad between Prague and Pilsen was chiefly constructed by 2,000 women, at 6d a day. Total 40 miles, heavy embankments and cuttings and 73 bridges, cost only £75,200.

**MARRIED.**  
In Greenfield, on Wednesday last, by Rev Mr. Strong, Mr. Asher Spencer to Miss Eliza- beth Johnson, both of G.

In Whitehall, 14th inst. by Rev H. F. Ballou, Mr. Joseph Farnum and Miss Lydia Tainter, all of Whitehall.

**DIED.**  
In Jamaica, Dec. 16, Dea. Beriah Wheeler, aged 77—a revolutionary pensioner.

In Chesterfield, Dec. 11, 1836, Miss Oliva Maria Frost, aged 15 years, daughter of Mr Benjamin Frost.

In Woburn, Mass. Capt. Joseph Wyman, aged 75—a revolutionary pensioner. He was on guard around the house of Major Andre, the night before his execution, and at the gal- lows.

In Amherst, N. H. at the residence of his father, Mr. Hugh Moore, Jr. of Boston, aged 33, formerly editor of the Vermont Patriot, Burlington Sentinel, and Plattsburgh Repub- lican.

## COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the WHIG COMMITTEE of Windham County, will be held at the Inn of B. A. Ormsbee, in Fayetteville, on TUES- DAY, the 9th day of March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. to fix on a time for holding a County Convention, devise means for the more efficient organization of all those opposed to the political principles and abuses of power, which have eventuated in the election of Martin Van Buren to the Presidency, and to consider such other political subjects as may be thought nec- essary.

All the members of the committee, and other gentlemen who feel disposed to consult and advise with them, are particularly requested to attend.

**TEMPERANCE MEETING.**  
There will be a meeting of the Brattleboro Total Abstinence Society at the CHAPEL in this Village, on TUESDAY evening next, the 28th inst. at 7 o'clock. Address by Dr. Rockwell. Question for discussion, the propriety of prohibiting the sale of ardent spirit and the distillation of grain by law.

D. B. THOMPSON, Sec'y.  
Brattleboro, 23d Feb. 1837.

**NOTICE** is hereby given to the members and friends of the METHODIST EPISCO- PAL CHURCH in this place, that a meeting will be held at the South School House, on TUESDAY, Feb. 28, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the erection of a suitable place of public worship. Attendance solicited.

C. L. HOWE, } Stewards.  
Brattleboro, Feb. 21, 1837.

**LYCEUM.** On account of the Temperance Meeting, the Lyceum will be adjourned until a week from next Tuesday evening.

**Brighton Market—Monday, Feb. 20, 1837.**  
(Reported for the D. Advertiser & Patriot.)  
At market, 410 Beef Cattle, and—Sheep.  
Prices.—Beef Cattle.—No particular varia- tion from last week; about the same prices were obtained for the same quality. We quote a few extra at 8 25 a 9 50; first quality 7 50 a 8 50; second quality 6 75 a 7 25; and third qual- ity at 5 25 a 6 25.

**Sheep.**—Dull. Lots were taken at the fol- lowing prices, viz: at \$4, 4 50, \$5, 5 25, 5 75, 6 25 and \$7.  
**Swine.**—None at market.

**House for Sale.**  
THE subscriber offers for sale, his House, situated in Brattleboro village, but a few rods from the Main Street. The House is two stories high, in good condition, and is very convenient for a boarding house, or for three fam- ilies. It will be sold cheap if application is soon made.

For further particulars inquire of ASA GREEN, Esq. Feb. 23, 1837. ASAHEL CLAPP. 25

**A small Tannery for Sale.**  
THE subscriber, having made up his mind to remove to the far west, offers his stand, situated in Guilford East Village, for sale; con- sisting of a convenient one story dwelling HOUSE, new Wood-house and out buildings, and a never failing well of good water.

Also—a large Bark House—Horse power Bark Mill—Currier's Shop—one large copper Kettle, well set in brick—a number of Vats—good water privilege—and a small stock now in the tan, with the Tools belonging to the Shop and Tannery.

Also—9 or 10 acres of Pasturing Land, well watered, and situated within one half mile from the said House and Tannery.

All the above will be sold on reasonable terms, and possession given immediately.  
JOSEPH GROUT.  
Guilford, Feb. 20, 1837. 25

**Rail Road Meeting.**  
A MEETING will be held at Fitchburg on Friday the 3d day of March next at 12 o'clock, M., at Gleason's Hotel, for the purpose of hearing the Report of the Committee ap- pointed to make a Rail Road Survey from Brat- tleboro to some point on the Boston and Wor- cester Rail Road—and to transact such other business as the meeting shall deem necessary, to procure a Charter for said Rail Road, and to commence the building of it as soon as may be thought expedient. Brattleboro is requested to be Represented at said Meeting.

J. G. Thurston, Lancaster; A. Crocker, Fitchburg; M. Stone, Framingham, Com- mittee.  
Lancaster, Feb. 20, 1837.

**PROSPECTUS OF STORIES FROM REAL LIFE.**  
THE entire and decided approbation with which the little volume, termed "Three Experiments of Living," (very recently published) has been received in Boston and vicinity, has induced the publisher to issue a new edition of it, as the first number of a Periodical, that individuals and families, in distant, as well as neighboring regions of the U. States and British Provinces, may have within their reach at a small expence, those "three moral and well told stories." The subject connected with the "means of living," being various, an arrangement has been made to continue a series of five small volumes, all having a direct practical bearing upon the duties and happiness of life. The title of this new periodical, will be "Stories from Real Life, de- signed to teach true Independence, and Domestic Economy." Each part, or volume, will contain about 150 pages, and will be complete in itself. It will be issued monthly, commencing this month. Price 25 cents a Part. The whole series will be given for one dollar; or, if preferred, five copies of either part will be sent to one address for one dollar, and thirty copies for five dollars, or six copies of the series for five dollars, to one address. Payments are required in advance.

Part first is now ready, and contains the Three Ex- periments of Living.  
Living Within the Means.  
Living up to the Means.  
Living Beyond the Means.  
Eight Edition.

"It is written in a pleasing style, and contains les- sons on domestic economy, worthy of being read and pondered, by all classes of people."  
"We have read with much pleasure, this little vol- ume, which is calculated to do good. The author is well acquainted with the human heart, and desirous of elevating the tone of moral feeling in society."

"It is peculiarly well adapted to these times of ex- travagance and speculation. The story is well told throughout; and persons in all the different walks of life, may find valuable hints."

"A great curiosity is evinced to know who is the au- thor. It is said to be written by a lady; but her name, and whether married or single, no one knows. If she is not married she ought to be."

"Husbands and fathers cannot bestow a greater favor on their families, than by presenting them with the Three Experiments."

From Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.  
"I was not able to lay it out of my hands, until it was finished, so deeply interesting was it to me."  
S. C. COLEMAN, Publisher.  
February, 1837. 121 Washington street, Boston.

**GRASS SEED**—for sale by  
E. W. PROUTY & CO.  
Feb. 23, 1837. 25

## MORUS MULTICAULIS SEED.

THE undersigned offers for sale the Seed of the genuine *Morus Multicaulis*, im- ported from France by Smith & Sons, New York, and warranted to be the growth of 1836. Said Seed is put up in half or whole papers, and will be sent by mail, free of charge, to any part of the U. S., on the receipt of \$3 for one, or \$5 for two papers. Notes on all solvent banks taken in payment. This seed is war- ranted to produce the genuine Chinese variety, and the money in all cases will be refunded on satisfactory proof to the contrary. Short direc- tions for culture furnished each order.

SETH WHALEN,  
Post Master, Whalen's Store, New York.  
February, 1837. 25

## FEATHERS & FURNITURE

AT THE  
**Furniture & Feather Store.**

S. W. SPOONER is just receiving a large assortment of all sorts of Feathers. Also, is constantly receiving and manufacturing Furniture.

February 24, 1837. 25

**PLUGHS**—of different kinds and sizes, by  
E. W. PROUTY & CO.  
Feb. 23, 1837. 25

## Wanted.

THE subscribers wish to employ a number of experienced agents to obtain subscribers for a new and popular work.  
BELKNAP & HAMERSLEY.  
Hartford, Ct. Feb. 13, 1837. 24

## AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Public Auction on SAT- urday, the 4th day of March next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. at the dwelling house of the subscriber, all of his Furniture not before dis- posed of at private sale—consisting in part of Chairs, Tables, Sofa, Bureaus, Beds, Carpets, Cooking Stove, Looking Glasses—together with numerous other articles in the House- Keeper's Line.

Also, at his shop, all its Furniture, consist- ing of Tables, Chairs, Work-tables, Looking Glasses, Show Case, Case of Drawers with Shelves, Lamps, &c. Also, a lot of Clothing, Stocks, and Tailors' Trimmings. Terms made known at the time of sale.

D. M. BURWELL.  
Brattleboro, Feb. 16, 1837. 24

## AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Auc- tion at the dwell- ing house of Benjamin F. Jacobs, in Marlboro, on Monday, Feb. 27, at 9

of the clock, A. M.—  
400 bushels of Potatoes,  
10 tons of Hay,  
2 Ox Wagons,  
4 Ox Sleds,  
and many other small articles.

B. F. JACOBS.  
Marlboro, Feb. 14, 1837. 24

## GREAT BARGAIN.

IN consequence of the infirmi- ties of age and feeble health, the subscribers have concluded to sell the FARM on which they now live, in the centre of the town of Guilford, containing 130 Acres of Land, not inferior to any in Windham County—good Buildings, good Water at the House and Barn, and finally almost every convenience which man can de- sire, is to be found on this farm. As to local situation, it is not surpassed by any farm in the County.

From 12 to 15,000 White Mul- berry Trees are in a flourishing con- dition, capable of feeding the next season from 50 to 100,000 worms; and in three or four years if rightly cultivated, the receipts from them will more than pay the interest of the whole purchase money. Also, from 5 to 500 *Morus Multicaulis* Trees—are now doing well and the increase from them the next season, if rightly managed, will be more than two thousand. The culture of Silk must always be a very profitable business for our New England Farmers, it requires so little labor to carry it on, and that mostly done by children. As the subscribers are determined to sell the first opportunity, those who wish to purchase a first rate farm at a fair price will do well to call soon. A liberal credit given for one half or more if required.